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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
Case Nos. 08-13555(JMP)	
Adv. Case Nos. 09-01262, 09-01115	
x	
In the Matter of:	
LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC., et al.,	
Debtors.	
x	
In the Matter of:	
LEHMAN BROTHERS INC.,	
Debtor.	
x	
EUROPEAN CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED, et al,	
Plaintiffs,	
-against-	
LEHMAN COMMERCIAL PAPER INC.,	
Defendants.	
x	
(Cont'd. on next page)	
(00:10 0: 011 110:10 page)	

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      MILLENNIUM INTERNATIONAL, LTD.,
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                           Plaintiffs,
                 -against-
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      LEHMAN BROTHERS FINANCE, S.A., et al.
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                           Defendants.
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                    U.S. Bankruptcy Court
                    One Bowling Green
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                    New York, New York
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                    August 5, 2009
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                    2:04 p.m.
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      B E F O R E:
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      HON. JAMES M. PECK
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      U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
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      ADV. CASE NO. 09-01262
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      PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE IN EUROPEAN CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED, ET
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      AL v. LCPI
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      ADV. CASE NO. 09-01115
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      PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE MILLENNIUM INTERNATIONAL, LTD., v. LEHMAN
      BROTHERS FINANCE, S.A.
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      Transcribed by: Ellen S. Kolman
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6 PROCEEDINGS 1 2 THE COURT: Please be seated. This is the adversary 3 proceeding phase of the Lehman omnibus day. The first case on 4 my list is European Credit Management. Are you all here? MR. LEVINE: Yes, Your Honor. 5 MR. JURELLER: Yes, we are, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: What's the story? MR. JURELLER: Want me to start off? Good afternoon, 8 Your Honor. John Jureller from Klestadt & Winters and Tracy 9 Klestadt, as well, on behalf of the plaintiffs. We've reached 10 11 a stipulation as to the discovery schedule which we have and we 12 can submit to the Court. I can go over some of the facts of 13 the case, if you'd like. I'm not sure how you want to proceed. THE COURT: I've looked at the basic pleadings. 14 kind of discovery do you need and how much time are you 15 scheduling for it? 16 MR. JURELLER: The scheduling is -- goes out a little 17 It's my understanding through Lehman Brothers that 18 ways. 19 there's a process, and maybe Mr. Levine can actually go forth 2.0 explain it in more detail, there's a process where it's going 21 to take four to five months just to get some of these documents through LBIE and the United Kingdom. So we've put out 22 23 discovery where all documents have to be produced before January 29th. However, the discovery's going to be --24

THE COURT: That's 2010?

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7 MR. JURELLER: I'm sorry? 1 2 THE COURT: That's 2010. 3 MR. JURELLER: In 2010, that's correct. But the 4 discovery is going to be on a rolling basis so that as the documents come in, they're not going to be held by the parties 5 until that date. They're going to be provided within a 6 7 reasonable time after they're in receipt. Now, the whole reason, again, is because of this whole U.K. system, again. 8 THE COURT: You're going to have to --9 MR. JURELLER: I don't know the details on that. 10 THE COURT: -- you're going to have to explain this 11 to me because it seems like it's an extraordinarily prolonged 12 period for document discovery. 13 MR. LEVINE: Understood, Your Honor. The problem is 14 that the IT infrastructure, which holds all the e-mails, is now 15 16 owned by Nomura. Access to those e-mails is -- has to go through the European entities under the administration of PwC. 17 And PwC -- I've been working with them indirectly through 18 19 people in London on several other contested matters and they 2.0 take four to five months to get us documents back. THE COURT: Is that because it actually takes that 2.1 much time or because they prefer to drag their feet on this? 22 MR. LEVINE: I don't know the answer. But I suspect 23 it's foot-dragging. I know that people from Alvarez & Marsal, 24 25 the financial advisors to the debtors, have had numerous

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meetings with PwC to try to press this issue so far, not without great success. There have been a lot --

THE COURT: I'm going to give you -- I don't mean to make your lives any more difficult than they already are, but I am actually not inclined to acquiesce in a schedule that's unreasonable because other parties not identified and not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court are, I'm going to use your words picking up my words and I don't know if it's true or not, possibly foot-dragging and creating unnecessary delay that is also adding to the expense and burden on case administration here.

So what I'm going to ask you to do is to shorten the time to a more reasonable time and use that as a reason for those parties who are holding the documents to respond by that deadline or show cause why they can't meet that deadline.

MR. LEVINE: Your Honor, that's fine with us.

THE COURT: Does that create a problem for you?

MR. LEVINE: It gives us some more leverage. We have been using deadlines in other cases to try to pressure them. I know there was a meeting this week between PwC and Linklaters, their counsel, in response to some of the demands that the debtors here have been putting on them to try to speed things along. Any leverage you can give us is great. But if they're not so -- and I know that things --

THE COURT: Obviously, we'll extend the time out if

9 1 you need --2 MR. LEVINE: Okay. 3 THE COURT: -- more time because they're not 4 performing as appropriate. MR. LEVINE: Okay. So we will talk about a shorter 5 period of time and then try to use that as leverage to get the 6 7 documents out of London. THE COURT: Perhaps it will help -- whether it helps 8 9 I'm simply not inclined to put document discovery out to January of 2010 because there's a pattern of delay in 10 getting documents that could, if parties were actually acting 11 12 in a cooperative way, be produced in a timely fashion. 13 MR. LEVINE: I hear what you're saying. I do know that there have been technological problems with Nomura, or at 14 least that's what's being reported back to the debtors from 15 16 PwC. THE COURT: That may be true, but it really sounds 17 18 like excuses to me. 19 MR. LEVINE: I'm not in a position nor would I want 20 to disagree with that, Your Honor. I mean I hear what you're 21 saying and my gut is the same as yours. 2.2 THE COURT: Okay. I mean I don't have any evidence 23 to indicate that it's one way or the other on this but I'm not 24 inclined to stretch out document discovery unreasonably for 25 reasons that haven't been fully explained.

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10 MR. LEVINE: Okay, Your Honor. 1 2 MR. JURELLER: On behalf of the plaintiff, we're 3 obviously more than happy to move more quickly on that. 4 THE COURT: And I figure you would be. MR. LEVINE: Okay. So we'll go back to the drawing 5 board and try something else, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: All it really means is that you have less time to get the documents together and perhaps a need to come 8 back for further pretrial to stipulate for an extension for 9 10 cause show. 11 MR. LEVINE: Okay. 12 THE COURT: Is it contemplated that this is a case that will lead to dispositive motions or to trial? 13 MR. LEVINE: Your Honor, I think that both sides have 14 talked about making some fairly early on motions. There are 15 16 some -- counsel and I have been discussing, because it's not clear at this point to counsel exactly what contractual terms 17 apply to each of the six trays at issue. When that is 18 19 clarified, and we're hoping we can clarify that informally, 2.0 there may be motion practice if things can't be agreed to. We 21 may be making motion for judgment on the pleadings. I know that counsel for the plaintiffs indicate they may, at some 22 23 point, be making a motion for preliminary injunctive relief. Again, a lot of that may be able to be avoided by counsel 24 25 working things out and we're trying to do that.

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And I think at the bottom line, though, that the ultimate issue will be a legal issue. Whether or not under the English form of participations, which is different than the American form, a holder -- a participant in debt held by a debtor has a right to participate. The way the debtors view it is that under the American form of contract, the participant has an equitable and legal interest in the underlying debt and therefore the debtors have been granting requests by participants to elevate participations into the primary lender position. While in the U.K. under the debtors' interpretation of the contractual terms, all a participant has, vis-a-vis the debtor, is a debtor/creditor relationship and therefore once the Chapter 11 was filed, their position was simply as being a creditor of the debtor with respect to the underlying transaction. So I think that's a legal issue which sooner or later unless there's a resolution, will be presented it to Your Honor and my guess is that it's something that can be presented by summary judgment as opposed to trial.

THE COURT: So do I understand you correctly that after document discovery has been concluded and after parties have met and conferred to narrow the issues that it is likely, or at least you think it is possible, that there'll be a dispositive issue in which the bankruptcy court sitting in New York is going to be asked to interpret English law on the question of the rights of loan participants? Is that right?

12 MR. LEVINE: That is correct, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: It seems a very strange thing to ask me 3 to do but I understand that I've done strange things in this 4 case already. MR. JURELLER: Your Honor, it may go beyond just 5 English law. We may not even reach that point. It may be an 6 7 English contractual dispute, so if maybe the contract terms -the terms of the contracts just happen to be different under 8 both American and the U.K. 9 THE COURT: This is an LM ---10 11 MR. JURELLER: We may not even get into U.K. law on 12 that. THE COURT: -- this is an LMA government agreement? 13 MR. LEVINE: Yes, Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Is there any precedent in any U.S. court 15 16 interpreting this? Is there precedent in the U.K. courts interpreting this? 17 MR. LEVINE: Not to my knowledge, Your Honor. All 18 19 I've seen is articles. There are a number of articles out 2.0 there which, obviously, don't have any precedential value but 21 there are some writings on this issue than on the distinction between the U.S. and the LMA contracts. But I'm not aware 22 23 of --THE COURT: Would there be expert -- would there be 24 expert witnesses involved on either side in order to assist the 25

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      Court in understanding the nuances of U.K. law versus U.S. law
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      on this subject?
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                MR. LEVINE: I think that's a very real possibility,
      Your Honor. I don't think we're there yet, but I think that's
 4
      a very real possibility.
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                THE COURT: All right. Well, it just occurs to me
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      thinking about this that that would be helpful for the Court.
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                MR. LEVINE: Understood.
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                THE COURT: And, obviously, if the experts all agree,
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      I assume you'll settle.
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                MR. LEVINE: Fair enough, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Okay. Is there more for today?
                MR. LEVINE: Thank you very much.
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                MR. JURELLER: I think that's it.
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                THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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                MR. LEVINE: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: You'll submit a stipulation to so order?
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                MR. LEVINE: We will. We'll revise the one that --
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                THE COURT: You'll revise it and submit it.
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      you.
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                MR. JURELLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
                THE COURT: Next is Millennium International v.
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      Lehman Brothers Finance, S.A.
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           (Pause)
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                            Good morning, Your Honor. Peter Welsh
                MR. WELSH:
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14 from Ropes & Gray on behalf of Millennium International, 1 2 another plaintiff. 3 THE COURT: It's good afternoon. 4 MR. WELSH: Pardon? THE COURT: It's good afternoon. 5 Good afternoon, sorry. MR. WELSH: 6 7 THE COURT: That's okay. MR. WELSH: Your Honor, this is our first appearance 8 before the Court and if it would be helpful, I'd be happy to 9 give a brief overview of the allegations in the adversary 10 11 complaint and also provide a status on where the case currently 12 stands. THE COURT: That's fine. 13 MR. WELSH: The case, Your Honor, involves a swap 14 contract between Millennium International and LBF. Broadly 15 16 speaking, the terms of the swap contract involved Lehman provide -- LBF providing 75 million dollars in financing and 17 Millennium International providing 37.5 million dollars in 18 19 financing. All of which, the 112.5 million, was invested in 2.0 the Millennium International fund. The purpose of the swap was 21 to provide Millennium on its 37.5 million dollar investment with a three times levered return on an investment in the 22 23 Millennium International fund. The leverage was provided by LBF in the form of the seventy-five million dollars in 24 25 financing. Lehman's return on the seventy-five million dollars

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was in the form of an accreting strike price that represented interest effectively on the seventy-five million dollar loan.

To hedge Lehman's exposure on the investment,

Millennium issued 112.5 million dollars worth of shares to

Lehman to hold in the Millennium International fund as a hedge

against their exposure on the leverage portion of the deal.

In, approximately, May of 2008, LBF contacted
Millennium and asked Millennium's consent to transfer the 112.5
million -- 112,500 shares of the Millennium fund over to KBC.
At that point, the parties discussed the terms of possibly
affecting that transfer. They went back-and-forth a little
bit, never reached agreement on the transfer. And,
importantly, Millennium had the right in its absolute
discretion to consent or not consent to the transfer of the
shares.

In September of 2008, Millennium contacted LBF to inquire about unwinding the swap contract and returning to each of the parties their respective interest in the swap. At that point, Millennium was informed by representatives of LBF that the shares, the 112,500 shares in the Millennium fund had already been transferred on Millennium's book -- on Lehman's book, sorry, to KBC and that if Millennium were interested in unwinding the trade, they would need to bring KBC into the process. At which point, KBC was brought into the process and KBC took the position that unless Lehman would formally

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transfer the shares to KBC at that point, they could do and would do nothing to unwind the trade. They also represented it through Lehman and Lehman represented to Millennium that if Millennium returned -- transferred the shares, rather, to KBC, KBC would affect it, unwind, of the trade.

On September 11th, Millennium affected the transfer of shares to KBC. On September 12th, representatives at LBF effectively went radio silent. And on September 15th, of course, Lehman Brothers Holdings filed for bankruptcy.

We've brought this adversary proceeding against both LBF and against KBC in order to recover only the equity portion of the swap; the original -- really, the current value of the original 37,500,000 that was posted by Millennium as part of the original transaction.

The seventy-five million dollars in financing that was originally provided by LBF, Millennium is willing and has always been willing to return to the -- whoever the claimant is on those funds, provided Millennium gets some assurances that it's not going to face claims by one or another of the parties, for example, we're paying the funds to the wrong party and as long as Millennium's claims and defenses in this action are preserved. And we have been working recently with KBC and LBF on a stipulation to affect the return of the seventy-five million dollars that is not contested in this matter. And then the focus of the matter is on the remaining equity portion, the

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current value of the 37.5 million that was originally posted by Millennium in the original swap.

On that issue, Your Honor, we have recently had discussions among the parties as recently as a meeting last evening and those discussions are proving productive and progressing. And we're moving as quickly as we can to provide information to LBF and to KBC and discuss certain open issues between the parties to try and reach a resolution as soon as possible assuming it is possible.

THE COURT: Based upon that presentation, are you more in the zone of working toward a consensual business solution to this dispute or are you expecting that there will be a need to litigate the remaining issues involving the thirty-seven and a half million dollars?

MR. WELSH: I would say, Your Honor, it's unclear at this point. I think the recent discussions have been encouraging. I think there are factors unrelated to litigating the facts of the case that may affect the possible -- a possible resolution of the case. And I think our discussions, again, as recently as last evening with representatives of LBF and KBC of the issues that would be the subject of litigation on the case was promising, I think, from our perspective. I'll let them, certainly, speak for themselves.

THE COURT: Let's -- I'll certainly hear from anybody else who wants to speak to the issue. This is a pre-trial and

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to the extent that parties can avoid what may turn out in retrospect to be unnecessary legal effort if something can be resolved with the exercise of some creativity and hard work, then maybe we should give creativity and hard work a chance first, but let's find out what others think about that.

MR. WELSH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What's the -- what about LBF's position?

MS. DE ARCY: Good afternoon, Your Honor. LaShann
DeArcy. I'm with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher representing LBF. I
believe that Mr. Welsh has properly summed up the facts of the
case. Certainly, there are some discrepancies on some of the
issues. We have been engaged with Millennium for quite some
time in discussions and are hopeful that we will be able to
come to a business resolution. There are some outstanding
issues that we are working on in terms of an effectual matter
which will inform our analysis in terms of whether we can reach
a business resolution. But I think that we are hopeful that we
can and it is our, I think, desire to avoid unnecessary
protracted litigation.

THE COURT: Let me just ask a very mundane question about jurisdiction and decision-making authority. LBF is in liquidation --

MS. DE ARCY: In Switzerland.

THE COURT: -- in Switzerland.

MS. DE ARCY: Yes.

THE COURT: There is a parallel Chapter 15 case here. 1 2 The litigation resides within the Chapter 15? Where's the 3 litigation? MS. DE ARCY: Yes, we have authority -- if you're 4 asking if we have authority to enter into a settlement here and 5 notwithstanding the proceedings that are ongoing in 6 Switzerland, and the answer to that question is yes. 7 THE COURT: So who makes the decision to settle --8 who's the business person who does that, and what, if any, 9 authority is needed from the Court in Switzerland or the 10 11 administrative office that supervises the case? If the answer is there's none needed, that's a good answer if that's the 12 right answer. 13 MS. DE ARCY: Well, PwC, Your Honor, is the 14 liquidator/trustee in Switzerland and it is through PwC that we 15 need to get our business decisions approved. So it is -- we 16 are not without constraints from PwC, however, we have 17 discussed this issue with PwC; we've been given the authority 18 19 to move forward with business discussions to resolve this 2.0 issue, if possible. 21 THE COURT: Okay. Fine. I suppose I should also hear from, is it KPC? 22 MS. CHEPIGA: Yes, Your Honor. Pamela Chepiga, Allen 23 & Overy for KBC. Your Honor, in May of 2008, KBC and Lehman 24

entered into a transaction in which KBC purchased from Lehman

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over a billion dollar basket of hedge fund securities. We received full title to all of those securities with no cloud on any of that title. Included in that hedge fund basket, was the Millennium shares at issue here, the 112.5 million as to which we now have ownership of.

We put in redemption notices last December for that

amount. And Millennium has refused to pay for that claiming that there was a dispute between Lehman and Millennium on whether or not those shares were properly transferred to us. But we received them as a full faith purchaser for value. And we are most interested in not being a party to this litigation and getting our payment back.

In -- we have been attempting --

THE COURT: When you say, "in getting your payment back", let me --

MS. CHEPIGA: A payment for the shares that we hold in which we had put a redemption notice in for last December.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's step back at least one full pace so I understand something. Your client acquired a basket, to use your term, of securities. I presume a miscellaneous basket of securities --

MS. CHEPIGA: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- from LBF.

MS. CHEPIGA: Yes.

25 THE COURT: Was LBF the only party with whom you

21 dealt that was a Lehman related entity? 1 2 MS. CHEPIGA: Yes. 3 THE COURT: So that it was -- that was the only counterparty to your transaction? 4 MS. CHEPIGA: Yes. 5 THE COURT: And the transaction included, I assume, 6 7 reps and warranties? MS. CHEPIGA: Yes. 8 THE COURT: And I presume that all of the conditions 9 to closing were satisfied and you simply bought whatever it was 10 11 that Lehman sold in accordance with the terms of that 12 administer agreement or a sale agreement, whatever it was. MS. CHEPIGA: Yes. 13 THE COURT: And was there a provision for any 14 modification in the purchase price or any right of recourse as 15 to the seller, LBF, in the event that there turned out to be 16 some condition to the transaction that wasn't satisfied? 17 MS. CHEPIGA: I'd have to check, Your Honor. But I 18 think all conditions were satisfied because we did get title on 19 2.0 it. And Millennium agreed to transfer title to KBC. THE COURT: So from your perspective, and I don't 2.1 know if this is a disputed issue of fact on the case or not, 22 you take the position that you have succeeded to all of LBF's 23 rights as owner of this basket of collateral, or securities, 24 25 and that you stand in LBF's shoes relative to Millennium at

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22 this point. Is that correct? 1 2 MS. CHEPIGA: We believe -- yes, Your Honor, that's 3 correct. 4 THE COURT: Okay. So why shouldn't LBF be released from the case? 5 MS. CHEPIGA: KBC. 6 THE COURT: No, LBF. If LBF -- if you now have 7 everything that LBF once had, why is LBF a defendant? Is there 8 a dispute as to your title and ownership? 9 MS. CHEPIGA: Millennium disputes our title. I 10 11 believe --MR. WELSH: Your Honor, we have not seen the 12 transaction documents. That's between KBC and LBF. We have no 13 idea what they say. 14 THE COURT: Well, that makes two of us. Because I 15 16 have no idea what they say either. I'm learning about this for the first time right now. Okay. 17 Do you agree that this is a litigation which can be 18 most efficiently managed by going to settlement negotiations 19 2.0 before going into active litigation? 21 MS. CHEPIGA: Yes, Your Honor. And in particular, the amount in dispute is 37.5 million at maximum and 22 Millennium's holding 112.5 million and we are most interested 23 and have been most interested in getting at least the 24 25 uncontested portion paid extremely promptly. And then we will

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exercise in the spirit of creativity discussions as to the other 37.5 million. But we do want to proceed with this case and make a motion, if necessary, to force the payment at least of the uncontested portion to us and of the contested portion, perhaps, into Court. Because we do not think it's right for anyone to be bearing the credit risk of a hedge fund while we have discussions. And we believe there's no reason for Millennium to continue to hold the money that it is continuing to hold.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not -- are you saying that's your position and that you may be filing some pleadings at some point? The question I was really addressing was before pleadings were filed whether or not you could profitably continue the discussions that I understand took place last evening?

MS. CHEPIGA: Yes.

THE COURT: And that might be continuing into the future. So you're prepared to do that, correct?

MS. CHEPIGA: We are.

THE COURT: What would you like to accomplish today other than adjourning this to another date at which point we can see if you've made enough progress to get it settled?

MR. WELSH: I think that would be sufficient for our purposes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Here's my suggestion. I looked at the

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calendar and it's August and I recognize that some people go on vacation; I have no idea if people in this case are going on vacation but I think we should give you thirty days to try to get this done. I don't see any reason to make it longer than that. It seems, as described, to be a relatively straightforward dispute. It may include twists and turns that haven't yet been revealed to me.

To the extent that there is information which you can share with each other, voluntarily without formal discovery that would facilitate a business understanding, I encourage you to do that and to do that promptly. And without entering an order on the subject, would suggest that you identify those key documents that would be useful for everybody to share in common to be able to understand what went on and what the rights of the parties might be including areas that might be in dispute.

I don't presume to know if this is a large or a small universe of documents, but I'm assuming that it's at least an identified group of documents. Once that's done, presumably, you can have a meeting confer session with or without a mediator in an effort to bring it to conclusion. I suggest that you start without a mediator because a mediator will simply slow it down and if you can't reach an agreement, well, maybe then you can consider a mediator. And I would propose that this put on the -- an adversary docket sometime in the middle of September and I'm not sure what date that is, but you

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can check with either my courtroom deputy or counsel for LBHI who doesn't seem to be involved in this case at all.

So those are my suggestions. Does that seem to work for everybody?

MR. WELSH: It works for us, Your Honor.

MS. DE ARCY: Your Honor, if I may. It works for us. I just would like to note that we are working diligently and have been to obtain information that we can share with the parties in this case. We are constrained somewhat by the fact that our client is in Switzerland and some of the documents actually do not rest with PwC with whom we have to operate through. We will do everything that we can to work on that timetable and will do all that we can to expedite things with our client. But I wanted to make sure that I mentioned that we have some constraints that may not be present for the other parties involved.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I assume that KBC -- I shouldn't assume this, I'll ask, does KBC Financial Products have within its control documents that are relevant to the transaction that could be useful to share with others in order to facilitate a settlement conversation?

MS. CHEPIGA: Yes, Your Honor. But I actually think the real dispute here is actually not with KBC but between Lehman and Millennium. We're happy to provide what documents we have, but I'm not sure that those are the critical

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documents.

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THE COURT: I don't know that. I mean you may be absolutely right. I just know that it's a dispute that involves three parties who are all saying they either want the deal unwound or they want their money or they want to be released or something. That's what people are usually saying in litigation, so. I don't have enough before me to know who is right. That doesn't mean that what you said wasn't correct. I just don't know.

MR. WELSH: I can just speak briefly to that, Your Honor. The discussions that have been had recently have focused on exchanging information with LBF. And it's my expectation that if we are able to work out an agreement between Millennium and LBF that KBC would be agnostic, I think, with respect to the case at that point.

THE COURT: Fine. If that's the situation, I think it makes sense to minimize unnecessary incremental litigation costs pending the termination by the parties of their ability to reach an understanding; either you will or you won't. And I don't think it should take a lot of time to get to that point. If it proves that it's taking more time to get to that point because of the difficulty in obtaining necessary documents in a timely way, I would suggest that rather than having to come down here, that you adjourn the pretrial perhaps for another twenty or thirty day period. I don't think this should go out

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for any cause more than, say, a total of sixty days while you're trying to work it out. In which case, we'll have a pretrial that involves more the setting of schedules for motion practice or discovery or other things that may be required in order to move the case along.

MR. WELSH: Understood, Your Honor.

If I could just add one qualification to what I said earlier about the focus of the discussions being as between Millennium and LBF, we would very much like to see the transaction documents for the transaction between LBF and KBC. We would expect we'd be able to receive copies of those transaction documents from LBF. But to the extent we can't, I think we would like to get copies from KBC to the extent they're available.

THE COURT: I was encouraging that very kind of disclosure but there's nothing formal going on here. This is just a conversation that we're having about how to move the thing along and hopefully Price will cooperate in the spirit of trying to reach a consensual resolution.

MR. WELSH: Understood, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there more for this?

MR. WELSH: One. Just one collateral issue focused solely on Millennium. Your Honor, we have not filed our corporate ownership statement for millennium. We're certainly prepared and want to do that, but the issue that has come up in

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the course of preparing it is that reading Rule 7007.1 of reference to classes of securities, because the Millennium International Limited is a fund, there are numerous, numerous classes of investor securities. And if you look at -- if you look at the ownership on a class-by-class basis, you trip the ten percent threshold a lot over the course of the pool of owners. And we're prepared to disclose all of those parties. However, because of confidentiality concerns as between Millennium and its investors, we would request, Your Honor, respectfully, that we'd be able to file it under seal or file it in a way that it's not publicly disclosed if Your Honor is agreeable. THE COURT: If you want to file a motion for sealing, I'll certainly consider it. It seems to me that this is one of those things that may make it that much more desirable for you to reach a settlement so you don't have to deal with all this and I would suggest that that be deferred until after you reach your settlement, and hopefully you will. And if you can't reach a settlement, I'm not so sure I'm going to seal it. MR. WELSH: Understood. THE COURT: I'm going to make your life as difficult as possible if you can't settle. MR. WELSH: That's understood.

THE COURT: Fine. Okay.

MR. WELSH: Thank you, Your Honor.

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                THE COURT: Fine. Then we all understand each other.
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      We're adjourned until next time.
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                MR. WELSH: Thank you.
                THE COURT: Thanks.
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           (Proceedings concluded at 2:38 PM)
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2	CERTIFICATION
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4	I, Ellen S. Kolman, certify that the foregoing transcript is a
5	true and accurate record of the proceedings.
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8	Ellen S. Kolman
9	
10	Veritext LLC
11	200 Old Country Road
12	Suite 580
13	Mineola, NY 11501
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15	Date: August 6, 2009
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